Foreign News.

The Caledonia will probably reach Boston on or before Sunday, with five days later intelligence from Europe. It is expected that the news will be of considerable interest, and indicative of the spirit and feeling with which the English receive the accounts of the progress of the war on the Rio

Congressional Proceedings-Our Foreign Relations.

After several ballotings in the Senate for a Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Rela-tions, to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of Mr. Allen, Senator M'Duffle, of South Carolina, was elected. A better selection could not have been made; and we have now some hope that our foreign affairs will be speedily settled, and all the difficulties which we have so long experienced, speedily removed. No man in the Senate is more intimately acquainted with the business of the committee over which he has been appointed to preside, than Mr. McDuffie; and his views upon matters connected with our relations with foreign countries, are more in accordance with a majority of the body of which he is a prominent member.

The delay experienced in filling this vacancy, has prevented the President from sending in the Oregon Treaty; but we have no doubt that important document will be ratified before the Senate adjourns to-day, as it has been signed by the parties representing the two governments, and will, without doubt, be disposed of at once by a larger majority than that given upon the preliminary proceedings.

As soon as this Oregon matter is settled, we may expect immediate action upon the Independent Treasury and Warehousing bills, which are already under consideration, and have only been laid aside for the moment, to finally arrange the long standing difficulties with Great Britain, growing out of the North West territory in dis-

We publish, to-day, several important documents from the heads of the principal departments at Washington, in relation to the tariff and the expenses of the Mexican war; with a message from the President, recommending a reduction of the tariff to a revenue standard. The Executive recommends imposing duties upon certain articles, now on the free list, to be removed at the expiration of the war; an issue of Treasury notes, and, if necessary, a direct loan. The esti-mates of the Secretary of War, and the Quarter Master General, in relation to the expenses of the war, must astonish many; and it is our impression that if hostilities are protracted to the summer of 1847, that these estimates will fall far short of the real outlay. It would not be unsafe to double the estimate of the War Department.

We have a very poor opinion of the financial genius concentrated at Washington, and believe that their calculations will tend to confirm this impression, rather than remove it.

Our Standing Army-European Ideas of American Strength.

In many parts of Europe, and particularly in England, the most erroneous ideas prevail in relation to the military strength of this country. An opinion is prevalent that our standing army being so small, for the first two or three years of a war with any powerful nation, we should suffer defeat after defeat; and that consequently it would be madness for us to engage in war, at least with any strong European power.

The events of the last two months have shown conclusively that this opinion is, in fact, founded in ignorance of our real strength and resources, and that the first speek of war on our horizon is sufficient to call forth into full play all the latent energies of the American people.

This erroneous impression arises from the fact that our standing army does not amount to over 8,000 men. The people of Europe are not aware that this force forms but the nucleus of an army of citizen soldiers, that can be numbered by the million; and how much soever we may regret the occasion of the Mexican war, yet it may be considered as not altogether unfortunate, as indicathe field at so short a notice.

When the requisition for troops was first made upon the Governor of Louisiana, it was imagined procure the required number. At that time patriot the people of Louisiana did not believe in the existence of war with the Mexicans. They had such a contemptous opinion of their army, that they thought the handful of men in General Taylor's camp amply sufficient to maintain the occupation of the Rio Grande, as they had no expectation that the Mexicans would attempt offensive measures. But no sooner was it known that it was no sham war, and that they would have an opportunity of meeting the enemy, than thousands volunteered their services, not only in Louisiana, but all over the country. The number required by the President from the several States is fifty thousand, and more than double that number, according to the best calculation, have already volunteered.

In Louisiana nearly a thousand mounted gunmen, who had volunteered, have been disbanded, as there is no need of their services. The State has already sent six regiments to the seat of war, and those two regiments were mustered in two

In Alabama several companies more than were necessary volunteered their services, and the order to remain at home caused a great deal of disappointment among them. That State will probably have sent between two and three thousand men to the seat of war.

In Mississippi more volunteer companies have been raised than can be mustered into service. It will probably send two thousand men to the

In Tennessee double as many men have volunteered as were required to fill up the quota demanded of the State. In one division of the State thirteen companies tendered their services when only three were wanted, and the choice had to be made by ballot; those who were so fortunate as to be chosen receiving the announcement with shouts of joy.

In Kentucky the two regiments required by the government, were filled up by the 26th of May, and the Governor was obliged to issue his procla mation to put a stop to the volunteering. The greatest disappointment prevails among those who were not mustered into service. Ten thousand men could have been mustered in Kentucky in a few days, if necessary, of troops that are not

surpassed by any in the world. In Missouri the complement called for was in progress of formation, the only difficulty being to shoose from the numbers offering themselves. One thousand mounted men were required for a descent on Santa Fe, and by the last accounts. there was more than half that number mustered.

This is the spirit that prevails over the entire Western country. Several members of Congress have left the seat of government and started for the West, to enrol men and proceed to Mexico. Ohio, the greatest abolition State in the Union, was the first to fill up the complement called for by the President, and the same spirit prevails among the New England States, that were most violently opposed to the annexation of Texas. New York and all the Atlantic States are pouring out thousands and tens of thousands, and there are many companies that will not be restrained from going to the scene of action, whether their services are accepted by government or not.

coldiers. They are well drilled and disciplined, confirmed.

and they have, withal, a national and State pride that will make them as efficient troops as any in

When men in flourishing business, upon the first indication that their services are needed by their country, sell out their stock, equip themselves for a campaign, and enlist as common soldiers, as has happened in many instances, they must be actuated by some motives stronger than the desire to appear in regimentals. Such men, fighting for their country, are worth hundreds of

The citizens of foreign birth have not been at all inferior in ardor and patriotism to the natives of the soil. In Ohio there is an entire regiment of Germans, numbering about 900 men, and in every State in the Union, the Irish and German companies are among the first to offer their services. There is no doubt as to the efficiency of these foreign companies. Their national pride, as well as their devotion to their adopted country, will make them signalize themselves in the field, and indeed they have always done so.

From present appearances, if the muster were to continue, we could, in six months, bring into the field an available force of 750,000 men, and of such troops, as for valor, discipline, and endurance, will compare with any in the world. This is an army greater than ever Eastern monarchs brought into the field, and one that could withstand the combined armies of all Europe. This force could be increased from time to time to any extent. Such an army, actuated by feelings of patriotism, and the desire of glory, and withal brave and intelligent, would be such a sight as the world has never seen.

But we trust the occasion that would call together such a force is far distant. The best policy of every country is peace, and we hope that th harmonious relations that now exist between this country and all the nations of Europe will long remain undisturbed. Indeed, there is every indication at present of a lasting peace; but we deem it, nevertheless, well to show what the United States are capable of, should any occasion arise to call forth the latent energies of the nation. Our present brush with Mexico is a slight indication of what those energies are, when called into

THE FOUR GENERALS .- It is little more than a month since the commencement of the present war, yet in that short space of time, no less than four of our Generals have succeeded in distinguishing themselves. One has suddenly emerged from comparative obscurity, to be hailed as the first military lender in America. A second has succeeded in demolishing the fabric of a fame, little less glorious; a third has rendered himself liable to blame from the government, although not from the people, by the precipitancy of his patriotism. which we are free to say is of the purest character; and a fourth has simply been successful in obtaining for himself an unenviable notoriety.

The first of these is General Taylor-the second. Scott-the third, Gaines-and the fourth, Worth.

We would inquire, then, by what means have these four officers arrived at the respective positions they now occupy in the estimation of their countrymen? How have they accomplished it? Simply thus. The first by doing his duty-the second by refusing to do his-the third by overdoing his-and the fourth bynot seeming to know that he had any duty to perform.

Well! all this has perhaps turned out for the best. The four chieftains have received their respective rewards-the first, in the approbationtwo of the others in the almost condemnation of their fellow-citizens, and the fourth, Gaines, in being ordered to Washington. But the campaign has been carried on successfully. General Taylor has in the most gallant manner extricated himself from an exceedingly perilous position. He never complained of the danger to which he had been unnecessarily exposed both in front and rear -he never once thought of taking up the pen until he had first made trial of the sword, and in spite of the superiority of the force that opposed him, he bravely resolved to rescue his little army. or die in the attempt. We have seen the result, and it is a glorious one! It has covered his brow with laurels, and it is supposed that it now in the minds of many of his fellow citizens, to give him a more substantial token of their approbation, than mereting what a force the United States can bring into ly to admire the laurels which he has so gallantly won. In this age of vice and folly, let virtue have an ample reward.

But what is to be the reward of Generals Scott, that it would be necessary to resort to a draft to Gaines, and Worth? General Gaines has acted ally, but without o Scott and Worth have acted foolishly.

What would the French Government have said, had Marshal Beaugaud refused to go to Algiers, on the plea that, by so doing, he might lose his chances of being appointed to the premiership of France? Or, what would the English have done, had Sir Hugh Gough declined serving in India on a similar frivolous pretext? Why, they would have court-martialled and dismissed him.— We are not the mimics of either the English or French governments, but in this they should be strictly imitated. It is to this system of obedience, from the highest officer to the private in the ranks, that they are indebted for the great success of their arms.

It is, perhaps, enough for us, however, that we have a supreme public opinion. Generals Gaines, Scott, and Worth, are brave men; they were baptized on the field of battle. Generals Scott and Worth will never again act as foolishly as they have done, and no one will ever think of passing a breath of censure on General Gaines; for his motives were too patriotic for that. With all, public opinion is the court-martial.

OUR MINISTER IN LONDON .- When the American people, through the length and breadth of the country, are congratulating each other on the settlement of the Oregon question, and, with that, the settlement of the question of peace or war, we ought not to forget the man whose services aided materially in bringing about this fortunate state of things. When the halls of Congress resounded with the war notes of the ultras of all parties, and the chance of a war with England probable, our indefatigable minister to London, while suffering under severe bodily indisposition, was quietly at work, endeavoring to avert a calamity from his country, which would roll back the tide of prosperity, and make thousands of widows and orphans. To the well-timed exertions of Mr. McLane is the country probably indebted for the early settlement of this question We do not say that the question would not have been settled without his valuable aid; but it certainly would not have been settled so soon as it has been. We learn that Mr. McLane is about to give up his mission in consequence of ill health. It is to be hoped that a man of the first character will take his place at the Court of St.

AN ENGLISH FLEET IN THE GULF .- The following is an extract from a letter dated Halifax,

I learn that the frigate Endymion, 44, sloops of war Alarm and Hyacinth, and steamer Hermes, and others of the North American squadron, are ordered to the coast of Mexico It is also reported that the Vindictive will sail immediately for the same destination."

There is nothing more in this than the fact, tha the English government is determined to have a fleet of observation wherever there is a war. We learn from the best authority, that Mr. Bankhead, the British Minister in Mexico, has already assured General Paredes, that no aid will be given to him by England, in the war with the United

CHOLERA AT QUEBEC .- It is said in the Montreal Herald, of the 15th instant, that there is a report of the cholera having made its appearance at These volunteers are fitted to make excellent Quebec. The report is not, however, positively

GENERAL TAYLOR .- A meeting is called to-night at Constitution Hall, for the purpose of non ting General Taylor for the next Presidency. General Taylor has already been nominated by the citizens of Trenton, New Jersey, at a very large meeting recently held there. In other places also, he appears to be the prominent man. The popularity of this military hero, since the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, throughout the country is unbounded, and may end in putting him in the Presidential chair. Who can tell? It would be curious if all the leading candidates of both parties were cleared off the track to make way for General Taylor. We shall know more, if we live a little longer.

Another Dreadful Fire in Quenec .- This is the third time, within the short space of one year, that it has been our duty to write an article under the above melancholy head. We received intelligence, yesterday, that on the 12th inst., this devoted city was again scourged by the devouring element. It appears that the fire broke out in the Theatre Royal, in Lewis street, at the close of an exhibition of chemical dioramas; caused, as is supposed, from the upsetting of a camphine lamp. Immediately after the accident, the theatre was enveloped in flames; and melancholy to relate, a large number of lives were lost. We refer our readers for the particulars, as far as they have reached us, to another column. We will probably receive additional intelligence in the course of the morning, which we will give in our usual evening edition.

THE RAILROAD TO BOSTON.—The railroad bill which passed the Connecticut Legislature, was vetoed by the Governor. It was then returned to the House of Delegates, through which body it passed a second time, by a vote of 113 to 81. It has now to go to the Senate. It is supposed that it will become a law.

FROM MEXICO -The brig Petersburgh, Captain Marschalk, arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz. She left on the 19th. Her accounts, of course, are not so late as those received by the Mississippi, at

Mails and Despatches FOR EUROPE .- The steamship Hibernia left Boston on Tuesday afternoon for Liverpool. The Boston Transcript of that day, says :-

that day, says:—

The Royal Mail Steamship Hibernia, Captain Ryrie, left for Halifax and Liverpool this afternoon, with the semi-monthly mail, and 94 passengers, 9 of whom leave her at Halifax. Among the passengers is James Gordon Bennett, editor of the New York Herald, who is bearer of despatches to the American Minister at London.

Theatrical and Musical.

PARK THEATRE.—This establishment did not open last evening, in consequence of the sudden indisposition of Mr. Dan Marble, who was to have produced his new prize comedy 'Family Ties." The bill that was to have been played last evening will be presented on Friday

Bowery THEATRE.—The "Thousand and One Nights" vas repeated last evening before a very respecta house, and with entire success We have already given an extended notice of this gorgeous spectacle, and commend it as one of the most splendid of the kind ever got up in this city. Collins' Yanko Po, Governor of Nanup in this city. Collins' Yanko Po, Governor of Nan-kin, was very well sustained; and indeed the entire piece was got up in a highly creditable manner, the com-pany in general having performed with excellent effect. Mrs. Sergeaut's Dinazarde waz very well sus-tained. "Therese, or the Orphan of Geneva," was performed previous to the spectacle. Mr. Scott playing Carwin with his usual powers. Mrs. G. Jones' Thereac was performed with infinite ability, and she was fre-quently applauded throughout the evening. Cartle Garden.—This delightful spot is attracting the attention it deserves. We do not know of a more

the attention it deserves. We do not know of a more refreshing place in this neighborhood. The man of business can here revive himself after the labors of the day; and while he enjoys the cooling sea-breeze, he is amused by the notes of an excellent orchestra, that nightly plays some of the choicest gems of the German operas. We love to spend an evening in Castle Garden.

TEMPLETON'S CONCERT.—A large and fashionable audience, among which was a goodly number of ladies, were at the Tabernacle last evening, to greet Mr. Templeton on his second appearance in New York, since his pleton on his second appearance in New York, since his Southern tour. It is entirely unnecessary for us to enter into an elaborate criticism of Mr. Templeton's vocal powers. The distinguished success which has attended him, both in this country and in Europe, is sufficient evidence of the esteem in which they are held. The bill, last evening, was varied, consisting of popular songs and ballads, and selections from the opera, all of which were most enthusiastically applauded. Among others, "Scots wha ha' wi' Wallace bled," and the "Star Spangled Baner," were sung, both of which were loudly encored. The concert closed with the ever popular "Old Townler." Mr. Templeton repeats last evening's concert on Friday evening, at the Brooklyn Institute. Before singing his last song, Mr. Templeton delivered the following address:—

address:—
"Ladies and Gentlemen—My heart is too full to give
"Kadies and Gentlemen—My heart is too full to give
"Kadies and Gentlemen—My heart is too full to give
warm support of one who is almost a stranger in your
land. I shall always consider this one of the proudest
triumphs of my life. Attacked and threatened as I have

"Ladies and Gentlemen—It is my intention to revisit you in September, after returning from the North, when I hope to be prepared with novel and original entertainments, which may be acceptable to you. Meantime, ladies and gentlemen, allow me respectfully to say, farewell!"

say, farewell!"

THE ALLEGHANIANS—These very pleasing vocalists gave their first concert last evening at the Coliseum—It was attended by an audience highly respectable both in numbers and intelligence. Their songs were sung with a great deal of taste and judgment, and were received by the audience with great applause. Mr. Buland, who is the bass of the company, has one of the greatest natural voices we have ever heard. We venture to predict that he will yet make a noise in the world.

ture to predict that he will yet make a noise in the world.

Herr Alexander.—This distinguished representative of the ancient magicians, is drawing large and fashionable audiences at Palmo's Opera Houve. His performances are of a peculiarly interesting order, and have attracted crowds in all parts of the country. He performs them, is a question which puzzles every body. His audience were kept, last evening, for two hours in a perfect state of astonishment. He will remain here through the week; and we should advise those who would wish to realize their idea of fairy land, to give him a call. He presents, to-night, one of the most remarkable feats of the magic art. This is called "Jupiter's Order." At the rising of the magician's pistol, hundreds of candles are instantly lighted.

De Meyer's first concert in Cincinnati was to come off on the 15th instant.

Booth had a tremendous house for his benefit in Louis-

off on the 15th instant.

Booth had a tremendous house for his benefit in Louisville. He has been re-engaged.

The Swiss Bell Ringers have just concluded at St. Louis. Mr. Corbyn, the manager, has resigned the direction of their business, and started for New York. He intends to organise the best vocal band ever heard in the United States. He has engaged Miss Hiffert, who travelled with the Bell Ringers.

Mrs. H. Hunt has returned to the Buffalo theatre. The Seguins have retired for the summer to a retired pot on Long Island, where they will prepare themselves produce early next season, Wallace's opera of "Mari

tans."

RAYMOND'S COMPANY—The exhibition of this menagerie, one of the most extensive in the Union, has been very successful. They will proceed from Montrose, Pa on the 20th instant, and exhibit that evening at Binghampton, N. Y; at Green en the 22d; at Oxford 23d at Norwich 24th; at Butternuts 26th; and at Cooperstown on the 27th. The report of the variety of rare animals exhibited, as also the accommodation of the pavilion and attention of the proprietors to the comfort of the visiters, will ensure them success wherever they perform.

Circuit Court.

Circuit Court.

Before Judge Edmonds.

Jeng 17—Pesily vs. Mett.—This was an action for slander. The plaintiff and Mett.—This was an action for slander. The plaintiff and defendant, are stove manufacturers, residing in the same street. In 1815, the plaintiff obtained a patent for an improvement in stoves for burning anthractic coal. In some years after, he went to Pennsylvania and commenced the iron business, and lost considerable property by his speculations in that trade, he subsequently returned to this city, and again commenced selling stoves in the same street, and uest door to the defendant. During his absence in Fennsylvania, the defendant obtained two patents for improvements in the manufacture of stoves; and according to the statement of plaintiff, introduced himself to his customers, and muced them to deal with himself. It was also alleged by counsel, that after the plaintiff had again commenced the stove business, the defendant represented to the former customers of the plaintiff, that the plaintiff had pirated his, the defendant's invention; that he was insolvent, or that he would have sued him in the United States Courts for an infringement of his patents, and that he would sue any person that would deal with him, and in this way he deterred a number of persons from dealing with the plaintiff, he also stated that they would show that the inventions for which the plaintiff obtained patents, were known, and in use for years before. Adjourned to this morning.—For plaintiff, Mr. Carpenter; for defendant, Mr. Predly.

By Electric Telegraph.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT

MEXICO.

Paredes, with a Powerful Army, will March for Matamoras.

Gen. Bravo, President of Mexico, ad interim.

Neutral Consuls Protesting against

the Blockade of Vera Cruz. &c., &c., &c.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday night. Dates from Vera Cruz, to June 1st, have been

received at Charleston, by the way of Havana.

The Consuls of the neutral nations, resident at Vera Cruz, had protested against the blockade of that port.

The Mexican Congress met on the 27th ult. Ex-President Bustamente, being appointed President of the same. It is generally believed he will be elected President.
It is said that Paredes will march over to Mata-

moras, at the head of a strong army,-the largest portion composed of the body of troops, called the reserve. The time for his departure with this army is already fixed, but has not been made pub-Gen. Bravo will occupy the Presidential chair, ad interim. The suspension of payments continues, and

things generally remain in the worst condition. The Mexican government had called a meeting

for the purpose of procuring resources, which was believed could hardly be obtained, as the clergy are not able to pay the amount of \$90,000 monthly, already demanded by the government; and, on the other hand, the actual condition of the several States is not such as to expect from them any resources.

New Orleans papers to the 10th inst., have been received in this city, in which we find the follow-

Gen. Taylor's son has left New Orleans for Matamoras, with his father's Brevet commission of Major General.

The lady of Capt. Page, who was so severely wounded at the battle of Palo Alto, arrived at New Orleans on the 9th, on her way to Point Isahel to meet her husband

A letter published in the Delta from Pensacola, says, that it is reported that the condition of our squadron, in relation to that of the English fleet, which has been increased, is very precarious.

It is also rumored that as soon as the English hear of the declaration of war against Mexico, it will be the signal for them to take possession of the whole Mexican coast; and that it is their intention to do so. If they do attempt it, look out for hard knocks. Although Com. Sloat's squadron is somewhat diminished by the return of old Ironsides to the United States, still he will, no doubt, when joined by Captain Stockton, give a good account of himself.

The principal portion of the American fleet are now at Jolaverd; and the St. Mary's, Falmouth, and a small brig are cruizing before Tampico. Mr. Walker has issued orders to grant clear-

ances to Matamoras, thus throwing open Northern Mexico to American manufactures.

The Hon. Henry Middleton, who for many years represented us at the Court of St. Petersburgh, died at Charleston on Sunday last.

Mr. McDuffie was elected Chairman of Committee on Foreign Relations. The Treaty was refered to the Committee on

Foreign Relations.

Foreign Relations.

Incidents, &c., of the War.

Col. Taylor, of the U. S. army, a brother of the hero of Falo Alto and Rescae de la Falma, is on his way from Detroit to Matamoras. He is, we doubt not, an officer of much merit, and like the General, quiet and unostenatious. We learn from Col. T. that the general is a native of Virginia, and is in his 99th year. Though owning a splendid plantation in Kentucky, with all there is in wealth and domestic ties to draw him from the camp, he feels that his country is entitled to his services; and that while he might avail himself, with propriety, of furloughs, he has been constantly in the field, and almost constantly sleeping under canvass, for seven vears.—Col. Taylor was with the general in the gallant fight on the Okechubbee, which terminated the Seminole war.—Capt. Walker, (who recently married an Albanian,) of whose gallantry he speaks in warm terms, was shot down by his side. Col. T. is a son-in-law of Judge McLean, of the U. S. Supreme Court.—Albany Journal, Jinne 16.

An enterprising citizen of Salem has been engaged in the hustiness of exides characters.

An enterprising citizen of Salem has been engaged in the business of sending clause.

Military Operations in the Union.
C. W. Bertrand, son of the French General Bertrand, with five other Frenchmen, have volunteered their services to the United States government in the war against Mexico, and have been accepted.

Mexico, and have been accepted.

Missouri.

A fine company embarked on board the steamer, Pride of the West. on Saturday evening, and at an early hour yesterday took their departure for Fort Leavenworth. Capt Hudson, who started the company only a few days ago, and who has had difficulties of every variety, and from every quarter, to encounter, may well fee proud of the crops of which he has the command. They are all orderly, respectable looking men, who seem to know what they are about, and appear to have an abiding confidence in their leader. Nearly all of the company were in uniform, mounted on good horses, with every necessary equipment, and presented a very handsome appearance as they passed through the town on their way to the place of embarkation. We venture the prediction, that no company of volunteers which may be attached to Col. Kearney's command, will excel the Laclede Mounted Rangers.—St. Louis Republican June 8.

Laclede Mounted Rangers.—St. Louis Republican June 8. OHIO.

Volunteers under the call of the War Department for the Mexican war continue to come in some of which are refused admission in Camp Washington. The Jefferson Greys, a company from Chillicothe, and a company from Pique were rejected on Thursday, though the Chillicothe, of Portsmouth, gave early attention to the call for volunteers. He himself volunteered, and by mustering all his division, having given all a chance, has obtained two full companies—of one of which he was chosen captain. He was despatched by the Governor to muster volunteers into the rendezvous at Portsmouth. This he has done.—Cincinnati Gazette, June 13.

We find among the privates of a company called the

has done.—Cincinnati Gazette, June 13.

We find among the privates of a company called the Guards, in Ohlo, for Mexico, Col. McNulty, late Clerk of the House of Representatives.

MASSACHUSETTS.

We are informed that Mr. Edward Webster has filled up the ranks of his company of volunteers, seventy-seven in all, and has reported to the Adjutant-General.—The company will be organized in a few days by the choice of officers, and will then, with the others, be ready for service whenever the regiment from Massachusets shall be called for.—Boston Transcript, June 16.

STATE CONVENTION—Tuesday, June 16.—Mr. SHEPHARD Submitted a plan for a system of judiciary, which was referred.
Resolutions offered:—
By Mr. Murser against assigning to the judicial department any resolutions except such as are of a judicial character.

partment any resolutions except such as are of a judicial character.

By Mr. Danyoars to exempt from military services those not recognized by the Constitution as legal voters. By Mr. Powans calling on the Comptroller for a list of the incorporated banks of the State—the time of their incorporation or renewal—when their charters expire, and the amount of capital of each. Also, a list of such of said banks subject to the Safety Fund Law as have become insoivent, and the amount contributed and pail out of that fund to the creditors of such insoivent banks. Also, a list of the banks established under the General Banking Law—where the same purport to be located, and that business carried on—the actual capital so returned to his office by the applicants for circulating notes—the amount of such netes delivered by him to each banking association or individual banker, and the return and amount of the securities transferred to him for the redemption of said notes. Also, a list of such of the last mentioned banks which have failed to redeem their notes by insolven cy or otherwise—the amount of the circulating notes of such banks unredeemed or not returned to him, and the loss, if any, and the amount thereof upon the securities transferred to him for the payment of said circulating notes.

Mr. P. remarked in presenting his resolution, that the

transferred to him for the payment of said circulating notes.

Mr. P. remarked in presenting his resolution, that the subject of the personal liability of stockholders in banks had been referred to the Bank Committee a day or two since. He was in favor of that system, if a plan could be adopted to make bill holders secure. He had submitted his resolution to obtain information on which to erect such a plan.

Mr. Wans inquired of Mr. Kerrian when it was his intention to call up his resolution to abolish the Court of Errors, as at present organized. He thought it expedient that the Convention, if it expressed any opinion at all on the resolution, should do so before the Judiciary Committee reported. For his own part, he believed there was but one opinion in the Convention on the propriety of separating the judicial and legislative duties of the court.

Mr Kerrian did not think he should call up the resolution yet. The Judiciary Committee had come to an opinion on the subject, and at an early day would present their views.

Mr. France regretted to see a disposition eviaced by

te upon it. object would be answered

City Intelligence.

Local Infrovements.—The vicinity of Chelsea and Greenwich has latterly been improved considerably under the management of our city fathers. Pipes for the Croton water have been laid down, and the streets have been paved, and are being improved by the setting down of curb and gutter stones. In the vicinity of St. Columba's Church, which had some twelve months ago of over been a cabbage garden, there are now a very respectable row of houses, and the whole appearance of the place has been changed. The up-town inhabitants are increasing every day.

Rossying an On-Hosoren.—There was quite an excitement yesterday in this vicinity, where were collected a vast crowd of the gay and sight-loving inhabitants of our city, attracted by a very conspicuous advertisement, which stated that "an ox would be rosated," and distributed, "free gratis for nothing" to those who would attend, in honor of the Sons of 76, who are on their way to Yucatan. A large crowd were in attendance from an early hour, and three hands during the day played several enlivening sirs. The rosating of the ox commenced at 7 o'clock, and at 3 o'clock the carving commenced, on the new grounds which have lately been opened. The following committee set to work with large carving knives before a vast crowd of persons, and very soon had his majesty cut up to the bones:—Captains Kever, Canse, Starr, Granger, Major Burdinett, Captain Way, Clinch, Crice, Vellue, Frink, Jennings, Valentine, Alden, Gruff, Major Kellenger, Captains Phillips and Howard, Lieut Horpel, Capt Moore, Col. Dodge, Capt. Thempson. At five o'clock, the devouring commenced, and never before was there such a number of jaws going to their object to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Bunker's Hill. In our rambles through this delightful retreat, we were much gratified on passing through the grounds of Joseph L. Lewis, Esq., which are leid out most tastefully, and present some rare and beautiful specimens of the rose. One tree, in particular, attracted attention—it was a

merous and respectable friends.

The Russ Payement.—The new pavement to be laid in Broadway, between Chambers and Reade streets, will be commenced soon. It is the private enterprize of Mr. Horace P. Russ, who hopes to persuade the Common Council to have the whole of Broadway paved in the same manner. The material is granite, cut into blocks ix inches wide, and ten deep, placed on a foundation of concrete eight inches thick, composed of sharp sand, coarse gravel, and hydralic cement. This pavement will be totally indestructible, and the pleasure of riding over it, when compared with the jostling and shaking over the round stones, is very great. We doubt whether it would not prove the cheapest in the end. The whose expense for paying between Chambers and Reade street will be about \$4,000, a portion of which will be paid by the property holders there.

Braker Signs—The practice of advertising by "pe-

paid by the property holders there.

STREET SIGNS —The practice of advertising by "perambulating sign-boards" seems to become rapidly in vogue. In almost any part of our city, and at any time of day, may be met some huge notice of daguerreotype, shoe blacking, baths, or such like, with a small boy as standard bearer "impressing it on the people." Apropose de bettes, would it not be a good idea for our Mayor, in asmuch as the plan for suppressing mock auctions succeeded so well, to have prepared a few "Beware of Green Fruit" placards, now that warm weather has set in, and unripe or rotten fruit is every where placed as a bait for the unwary.

Ges. Scorr.—We notice that some of the print shops are filling their windows with lithographs of Gen. Scott. Nothing is seen of that "hasty plate of soup."

CORNER'S OFFICE—JUNE 17.—Suicide.—The coroner hald an investional services.

Nothing is seen of that "hasty plate of soup."

Coroner's Office—June 17.—Suicide.—The coroner held an inquest yesterday, at No. 79 Henry street, on the body of Washington Tillou, born in New York, 39 years of age, who came to his death by cutting his own throat with a razor when in a state of mental desangement. Verdict accordingly.

Found Drowned.—The coroner likewise held an inquest, at the dead house, on the body of an unknown man, who was found floating in the North River, foot of Barclay street, about 25 years of age. Verdict, found drowned.

Police Intelligence.

Charge of Forgery.—Officer Speight, of the 15th ward, arrested yesterday a young man of very dashing appearance, dressed rather extravagantly, by the name of Daniel Lancaster Bedome, on a charge of forgery, under the following circumstances: it appears this gentle youth called upon Dr. E. Farmlee, dentist, No. 1 Bond street, on Monday last, and stated that a young lady wished to be operated upon by the doctor, professionally; when after some more small talk of a similar nature, the doctor had occasion to leave the study for a few minutes, and in his absence Bedome observed several unfinished bills upon different individuals for money, due the doctor for services. One of these bills Bedome took from off the table, which proved to be partly made out against Mr. B. McEvers, No. 44 Broad street, for \$91; the balance of the bill was finished by Bedome, and presented to Mr. McEvers for payment. Mr. McEvers' suspicion being aroused, he requested him to call the next day for the payment. In the meantime, notice was given to Dr. Parmlee, who pronounced this Bedome to be an impostor; consequently a policeman was obtained to arrest Bedome upon his calling the next day for the bill. Committed by Justice Roome for examination.

Charge of Swindling,—Two young men, by the names of R. Hanmond and J. Stone, were charged with defrauding Mr John P. Treadwell, proprietor of the Franklin House, under the following circumstances: These young men, it appears, stated they were from Baltimore, and had contracted a bill for beard at the Franklin House, for the payment of which they had placed their trunks, for the payment of which they had placed their trunks, for the payment of which they had placed their trunks, for the payment of which they had placed their trunks, for the payment of which they had placed their trunks, for the payment of which they had placed their trunks, for the payment of which they had placed their trunks, for the payment of which they had placed their trunks, for the payment of which they h

by Mr Herschfield, Columbia street, Brooklyn, waburglariously entered last night by some "kracksman, and robbed of a gold lever watch, a wallet containing \$\foating{1}\$11 on the bank of Baltimore, a note drawn by George C. Treadwell, in favor of Mr. Herschfield, for \$100, a certificate of deposite for \$2,900, and a purse containing one sovereign, and \$7.50 in American gold. No arrest.

Grand Larceny—A black woman called Julia Watson, was arrested yesterday by officer Mansfeld, of the 17th ward, charged with stealing a quantity of female wearing apparel, belonging to Alanson Mash, No. 128 Second street, valued in all at \$50. Committed by Justice Taylor for trial.

Arreal of a Convict.

lor for trial.

Arrest of a Convict—Officer Williston, of the 4th ward arrested last night Moll Lyons, an escaped convict from Blackwell's Island. Sent back to her old quarters by

Blackwell's Island. Sent back to her old quarters by the magistrate.

Female Pickpocket—Officer Trotter, of the 14th ward, arrested a woman called Mrs. Hall, alias Ann Quidor, charged with picking the pocket of a Mr. Franklin, while in her society.

Petit Larceny—James Crawford and Samuel Johnson were both arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing a box containing empty bottles. Also a box centaining glass ware, valued in all at \$22 a0, from off the barge deorge C. Tyler, laying at the foot of Robinson street, the property of George C. Tyler. Committed to prison for trial.

A Bald Trick—A colored woman, called Eliza Jack—

trial.

A Bold Trick—A colored woman, called Eliza Jackson, was caught in the act, by officer Patterson, of the 3d ward, of stealing \$2.50 from the reticule of a Mrs. Finn, of Connecticut, while on board of the steambost Belle, lying at the foot of Robinson street.

Belle, lying at the foot of Robinson street.

Movements of Travellers.

The arrivals yesterday were more numerous than any previous day of the week, as the following extracts from the registries will show:

Amenican.—Mr. Heglin, Philadelphia; Jas. Maule, do; Mr. Emott, Poughkeepsie; Mr. Beekman, Hudson; C. Warfield, New Orleans; Ed. Hegdenherph, Prussis; H. Williams, Portsmouth; T. Barnes, Geo.; W. Pratt, Ala.; W. Howell, Philad.; C. Rogers, St. Louis.

Astron.—Mr. Croadaile, Montreal; L. Gele, Troy; C. Dana, Vermont; Mr. Willoughby, Montreal; W. Prescott, Boston; F. Hollins, Baltimore; P. Neff, Cin. J. Grinnell, New Bedford; J. Potter, Ga.; E. Butler, Philad.; J. Meyer, Pa.; J. Dodge, Georgetown; J. Foster, Boston; J. Easton, Baltimore; Mr. Gibbs, Rochester; J. Stedman, Boston; C. Browning, Philad; Capt. Darling, Louisiana; J. Rathone, New Orleans; M. Prichard, Canada; J. Wassworth; Chicago; D. Hunt, Utica.

City.—W. Sulman, Galen; W. Little, Natchez; A. Briggs, F. Samuer, Philad; M. Vessey, N. J.; D. Dustan, Springfield; Col. B. McNeil, Boston; J. Hasbrouck, Kingston; Major Townsend, U. S. A.; Purser Wilson, U. S. N.; J. Camgroo, Boston; H. Dickinson, Prattwille; Mears. Williams, Ware, and Watson, Baltimore; J. Laurie, M. Hamilton, C. Thompson, Boston
Faankliw.—Gen. Sanford, Bridgeport; J. Early, R. Ensign Indians; E. C. Brelehard, Waterbury; A. Beach, Conn.; V. French, Wisconsin; G. Denniston, Newburgh; Geo. Sproler, Fort Anne; Capt. Day, Norwich; C. Standart, Ohio.; G. B. Steele, Albany; S. Thacket, Hartford; J. Jenett, New Haven; H. Roeves, Philad; E. Johnson, Middleton; J. Sharpe, Pa.

Howaga, D. Sharpe, Pa.

Howaga, C. French, Wisconsin; G. Denniston, Newburgh; Geo.; H. Clarke, Albany; J. Helliard, Boston; C. Elson, Troy; M. Hill, Michigan; J. Shephard, George Mallory, Philad; J. Graham, Va.; D. Hyde, Teanessee; C. Theyer, Charleston; D. Bancroft, do; E. Jones, Philad; Geo. Thacher, Charleston; H. Trevor, lowe; H. Peck, Haverstraw. Movements of Travellers.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Scott and Aldermen Walker and Welsh.

Jehn McKeon, Esq., District Attorney.

Case of Margard Hughes.—In the case of this person, the jury, after a protracted absence, came into Court, and announced that they had been unable to agree upon a verdict, nor were they likely to do so. Under these circumstances, the Court discharged the jury from the further consideration of the case. The accused was there fore remanded to prison, to await another trial.

Trial of Richard Nunns resumed—In the case of this individual, indicted for receiving two gold watches, alleged to have been stolen from a citizen of Brooklyn, by the name of Hicks, several other witnesses were examined this morning for the prosecution. No new faces worthy or note were clicit ad, however, in the course of their examination. The prosecution having rested, F. A. Tallmadge and J. W. Green, Esqs., made able and cloquent appeals to the jury in bohulf of their client. They were succeeded, on the part of the people, by the District Attorney, who addressed the jury with great ability and effect; and after an absence of about two hours, the jury rendered a verdict of gailty. Sentence deferred.

The Court then adjourned until this morning.

Court for the Correction of Errors.
Treent-Lieutenant Governor Gardiner, Chancellor worth, and 28 Senators.

Junz 17.—No. 16.—The Ulster County Benk vs. Eferica.—Mr. E. Sandford concluded for defendance, and Mr. Taber was heard in reply.

Te ras Entron or the Henaul.

I see it stated, in your paper of the 17th instant, the the steamboats Traveller and Oregon have had a race which terminated in favor of the Traveller. The Oregon has not been racing with any boat on the sound, nor will she be allowed to while on her route between New York and Stonington; this the public can rely upon. It is not necessary for the Oregon to move faster than her ordinary speed to beat any boat on the Sound. While the Oregon has been going at a moderate rate, with fifteen inches of steam, which is all the engineer is allowed to carry on his regular trips, the Traveller has, no doubt, been running at the top of her speed; and because she kept in sight of the Oregon, those on board of the Traveller believed she was flying if there is any doubt about the Oregon being the fastest boat, I will match her against the Traveller, or any other boat now affont, for five, or ten thousand dollars, to run from this city one hundred miles and back, on the East or North River, any day within one mouth, len days notice of the boat and route to be given, and the money deposited.

New York, April 17th, laste NEW YORK, April 17th, 1846.

A meeting of the friends of General Taylor, favor of his nomination for the Presidency, will be held a institution Hall, this evening at 8 o'clock.

Toilet Articles—Consisting of Lubin's, Gue
nia's, Prevost's, Saissy's, Patev's, Ede's, &c. Perfamery, I
nades, Oils and Washes for the Hair, Dentrifices, Cometishaving Creams and Soaps; Toilet Sapas and Washes; Razcom every approved maker in Europe, warranted; Too
sail, Hair, Shaving, Hat and Cloth Brushes; Pockat and P
nives; with a large assortment of Fancy Carlery; Dressi
asea, manufacture by the subscribers, which contain
nat is necessary for the toilet, in a very portable and usel
orm, and for durability, cannot be surpassed. Soid by
G. SAUNDERS & SON.
177 Broadway, a few doors above Courtlandt street

The Plumbe National Daguerrelan Gallery, on the upper corner of Broadway and Murray street, we recommend, with pleasure, to strangers and visiters as the most interesting place that our city affords, to spend an hour or more to see their friends' "presentiment." A visit to Professor Plumbe's celebrated establishment will not be forgotive.

neeling, June 2 ... 10 feet.
sburg, June 7 ... 6 feet full.
sisville, June 10 ... 6 feet, 9 in

MONEY MARKET. Wednesday, June 17-6 P. M.

I ll off on the average about one per cent. There were large sales at the decline, and the appearance of things is droidedly in favor of the seller. It was reported in the street that government drafts for specie for nearly a milleans, but we learn from an official source that such is not the case. At all events, the deposit banks have no in-formation in relation to such deposits. This report has no doubt had an unfavorable effect upon the stock mar

At the first board Long Island fell off 1; per cent; Har lem, 1; Norwich and Worcester, 1; Reading Railroad, 1; Morris Canal, ; Farmers' Loan, 1; Pennsylvania 5's, ; Canton, ; Reading Railroad Bonds, ;.
At the second board, prices current in the more

were maintained, but the market closed heavy and the

tendency of prices was downward. Counterfeit tens on the Stonington Bank are in circula tion. Several have been passed within a few days, and being well executed, (if counterfeit,) the public should be put on their guard against them. They are old and worn, in appearance, and are believed to be from a gen-uine plate. Both signatures and filling up appear to be by the same hand and with the same ink. The two bills efore us are payable to m. P. Aury, dated Jan. 1, 1845

A. B. & C. Durand, Wright & Co., engravers.

The securities and circulation of the Canal Bank of

Excess of securities over circulation. . . \$34,719

the depreciation these stocks have experienced, cannot at present be determined. Arkansas stock is worth about thirty cents on the dollar, and Illinois about thirty-five-At this rate there will be a deficiency.

The condition of the Exchange Bank of Lockp

rise condition of the Exchange Bank of Locaport, ac-cording to returns published by the Comptroller in May, was as follows, viz: circulation \$64,776; bonds and mort-gages \$33,035; stocks and notes \$30,142; specie \$3,380. We would advise holders of the bills of both this and the Canal Bank, not to submit to a very heavy discount on them, as they will eventually be redeemed by the Comptroller, at a small per cent below their face.

The exportation of hemp from this country has not as yet been attended with any favorable results. Several shipments have been made from the West, and the return have been by means a support of the west. Louisville via New Orleans. The shipment consisted of 2,523 pounds of hackled hemp. The net proceeds after paying charges were \$106 16, from which deduct \$29 14 expenses previous to its being put on board ship at New Orleans, and there will remain but \$77 02, being but a

of such operations, the time has not yet arrived for a suc-cessful transaction of the business. It is, however, no evidence that we shall not ultimately be able to export this steple production, profitably and extensively. We are yet in the infancy of its growth, and some of our most distinguished public men are extensively engaged in its production, and in making experiments for its im-provement. It is our impression that a few years will suffice to place the article far in advance of its present

state, both as regards quality and quantity of pre The annexed table shows the quantity of hemp ed into the United States from foreign countries, and also the yearly decline in the quantity and value of the arti-

| Russia, cwt | 54,879 | 1810 | THE UNITED STATES. | 1842, 1843, 9 mos. | Prussia | 223 | 223 | 31,548 | England | 4,990 | 2,299 | 1,151 | 1,685 | 1,541 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,685 | 1,641 | 1,6

consumption is very large. There appears to have within the past year or two, a very great change in the sources of supply of foreign hemp imported into this country. We now import largely from Manilla, compared with former years, while our supplies from Russia have since 1841 fallen off a very large per cent; and from other countries from which we received small lots, the

other countries from which we received small lots, the importation has entirely ceased.

The production of hemp in the United States for several years past is given in such shape, in the official returns of the Commissioner of Patents, that we can give no comparative statement showing the increase from year to year; and we are, therefore, compelled to leave the important matter, in the absence of such data, as will give a correct idea of the business.

The commissioner of patents' report, of 1841, places the production of hemp, in the United States, at 95,2312 tons; 1842, 168,5693 tons; 1843, 161,007; tons, and 1846, at only

production of homp, in the United States, at 95,251; tons; 1842, 158,589; tons; 1843, 161,007; tons, and 1845, at only 37,500 tons. According to the report of 1845, only five States in the Union produced fiax and homp; while, according to the report of 1843, every State and territory in the Union, except South Carolina, produced the article. We cannot account for this difference, except it be that there annual reports are no more entitled to public confidence than any estimate from any source, and un less discrepancies like this are remedied, the effected reports will become a mere bagatelle.

The preducers of hemp in the western country, com-